

THE WORLD THIS WEEK

German Revolt Underlines Need for Red Shift in Tactics

East Germans Deal Reds Severe Blow

THE anti-government demonstration in East Berlin this week may have started off as a carefully-rehearsed propaganda production. But things got out of hand. It soon developed into a wild revolt against the Communist-controlled government which spread like wildfire in the surrounding Soviet zone. Quaking East zone officials ended up barricaded behind protective Soviet cordons. Troops fired repeatedly into the air—and into the crowd.

The Soviet military commander in the East sector, Maj. Gen. P. T. Dibrova, imposed martial law as the rioting approached full-scale rebellion. In effect, Dibrova's order took authority out of the hands of the East Berlin puppet government and rolled the situation back to 1945 when the Russians ruled East Germany with their own iron hand.

The demonstration was scarcely three hours old when the politburo of the East German Socialist Unity (Communist) party issued a communique revoking a 10 per cent increase in work norms set by the government May 23.

Under the ordinance, workers had to produce 10 per cent more for the same wages. The dispatch with which the government issued its communique left little doubt it was in on the plans to organize the demonstration.

Body Blow
The revolt dealt a blow to the keystone of Communist propaganda in Europe and it was clear somebody was going to have to pay for it. It exposed the fraud of Communist promises and underscored similar symptoms in other satellite countries—Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria in particular.

What happened in the streets of East Berlin knocked the props out from under the Soviet propaganda for unity of Germany on Russian terms. It opened wider the eyes of any West Germans who may have been swayed by the Communist line on Germany.

For the Soviet Union, the revolt was a big propaganda blow comparing, from the European point of view, with the Korean aggression.

Walter Ulbricht, feared hatchet man of Communism in East Germany, and secretary general of the Socialist Unity (Communist) party, looked like the logical "fall guy" in the rioting aftermath.

Ulbricht is the man who has transmitted Soviet laws to East Germans since the zone was transformed into a "people's republic." He faces more danger from enraged Russians than he does from the bitterness of East Germans.

The Socialist Unity party already was facing a purge. It now stands a good chance of being cleaned out from top to bottom by the Russians with a renewed vigor.

The Russians have never trusted their German collaborators. They will trust them even less from here on in.

The German worker is a stolid and patient man, who puts up with a great deal and follows the leader—up to a point.

The Breaking Point

In East Berlin, the breaking point was reached. The background for the revolt was austerity—resulting from attempts to meet excessive Russian demands. East Germany, long a rich agricultural breadbasket, has been in the grip of food shortages for many months, largely because of industrialization forced upon the country by Soviet rule.

Most all foods—vegetables, meat, butter, margarine and even potatoes—have been scarce.

East German youths have been recruited for service in the "people's police" and taught to dishonor elders and country.

The Russian drive to build up the "people's police" met steadily growing opposition which finally reached the point where the organization had to be purged to eliminate "undesirables."

Factory workers, against their will, have been given weapons training at special firing ranges. Attendance has been compulsory and refusal to attend was punishable by loss of jobs. Even the Communist press in East Germany testified to the unpopularity of this particular campaign.

In East German factories, the Soviet industrial speed-up was pushed to such an extent safety regulations went by the board and the accident rate skyrocketed. The same thing has been true in the mining industry—particularly uranium.

West German authorities predicted a new and possibly dramatic move on the part of the Russians as a result of the revolt. Some thought the Soviets might make concrete proposals to unify Berlin.

KOREA: SURVIVORS ALSO SUFFER



AGONY of three years of blood-letting in Korea is plainly inscribed on the faces of these South Korean civilians. War has left permanent scars on them and on their land. Their rehabilitation faces the United Nations with a major problem, but they are not likely to know normalcy again. They are now part of world-wide legion of refugees from tyranny.

Ike Spells It Out For Capitol Hill

By J. M. ROBERTS, JR.
Associated Press News Analyst

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER returned to Washington this week after seven speeches in which he served notice on one Congressional faction after another that there were some issues between them and himself on which he was standing very firm.

But he wasn't, he said quite clearly, going to get these issues caught in a crossfire between Congress and the Executive. People could accuse him of lack of leadership if they wanted, he suggested, but he was out to get things done by persuasion, within the checks and balances set up under the Constitution for the three branches of government.

Naval Affair

The center of interest at this week's royal naval review at Portsmouth, England was a trim Russian cruiser with canvas screens around part of its bridge and all of its gun turrets.

Even Britain's young Queen Elizabeth II gave the vessel close scrutiny when she sailed through the lines of warships from 16 nations, drawn up in impressive formation.

The British were obviously fascinated by the Russian ship, first Soviet war craft to appear in British waters since 1937. British naval officers admitted they admired the snappy manner in which the Russian skipper brought his ship to its appointed place in the reviewing line at Portsmouth.

A British officer who went aboard revealed the Soviet captain maneuvered his ship by pushing little levers. He clanged no bells, shouted no orders down tubes and declined the services of a British pilot, although the waters around Portsmouth are tricky to navigate. The Red captain did not seem to need charts, yet got to where he was supposed to go in an incredibly short time.

The cruiser displaces about 13,000 tons. Some naval experts guessed it could hit a speed of 35 knots. It bristles with radar installations and a large number of optical range-finders.

Several Allied naval officers who took a shrewd look at the cruiser, expressed doubt that any revolutionary secrets were built into the ship. They were more impressed by the show of good seamanship by the Russian crew.

Social Study

Traditionally, anyone born within earshot of the bells of London's Bow Church is a Cockney. A Cockney is also identified by the way he treats the king's English. He ignores the letter "h."

But the famous Cockney accent may be on the way out. A book prepared for London teachers says younger East Enders aren't dropping "h's" like they used to.

"One rarely hears the more extreme forms of Cockney from younger adults, even in the poorest neighborhoods," the book reports.

A Florida State University marriage and family researcher shows how to side step a touchy issue:

Married women, reports Dr. Richard Klemer after a one-year study are a shade more beautiful than their bachelor sisters. That is, as a group. But the most beautiful individuals seem to be single, he says.

Dr. Klemer, who is married and knows how to stay on safe ground used two carefully matched groups of Florida women, one single, one married, in the experiment. Ages ranged from 30 to 39. The married women, in addition to being more beautiful—as a group—were less dependent, says the doctor, and not so timid as single women.

Explains Position
The President had been at pains, however, to explain his position to the people. All reports indicated he was well received.

Whether or not he was at pains to demonstrate to Congress that his popularity was undiminished, numerous commentators estimated that he did so. You couldn't exactly call the



ROBERTS

seven speeches an appeal to the people. They were more of an exposition, in tempered words. But he was out to get his ideas across, all right.

His most uncompromising statements were in a complete rejection of isolationism in all its forms. He repeated and elaborated in no uncertain terms his press conference position, taken after Sen. Taft had suggested the U.S. forget the United Nations in dealing with the Korean problem, that allied unity within the United Nations was essential, that there was no such thing as partial unity.

He stuck to his guns on his air program, repeating the claim that all his administration was trying to do was weed out expensive planning for planes in theory and do something about planes in fact. Meanwhile, his opponents were hammering the idea that even planes in fact didn't mean much if the organization to handle them was depleted by too much economy.

Promotes Freer Trade

Eisenhower also used the foreign cooperation issue to point up the need for his freer trade program and the money he has asked Congress to appropriate for foreign aid, both of which are running into tough sailing.

At old Dartmouth College's commencement the President defended the right of people to read anything that doesn't violate their sense of decency.

"How will we defeat communism unless we know what it is?"

The President mentioned no names as he went through the list of issues on which he is being opposed to greater or lesser degree in Congress, all of them issues which affect his program on taxes, defense and foreign aid. But at Dartmouth he laid out a pair of shoes for what he called "book burners."

McCarthy Response

In Washington, Sen. McCarthy made motions indicating he thought the President was offering him the shoes. But he said he didn't think the President was referring to him because "I haven't burned any books."

At his news conference, Secretary of State Dulles admitted that, through improper implementation of McCarthy demands, a few books removed from shelves on the libraries had actually been burned.

Despite his avoidance of names, Eisenhower seemed to be drawing ever more clearly the lines of demarcation between his own ideas and those of some of his fellow party members in Congress, including Rep. Daniel Reed, who is fighting the President's request for a temporary extension of the excess profits tax.

And in spite of the President's avowal of purely persuasive intent, observers were wondering out loud whether there were not fundamental differences at some points which, some day, would have to be settled by means tougher than "many breakfasts," and what effect Eisenhower's personal appearances before the public might have on that.

BUILDUP BEHIND MOSCOW-TITO HARMONY

By WILLIAM L. RYAN
Associated Press Foreign News Analyst

Yugoslavia's normalization of relations with the Soviet Union this week threw a spotlight on a long series of odd coincidences. At the same time, President Tito's remarks in this regard left some unanswered questions.

Tito announced that while he was happy that "Russia smiled on us," he would never again trust Moscow "100 per cent." The obvious question is: How far does he trust today's Moscow? Even allies often do

not trust one another 100 per cent. Tito thus, whether he means to or not, opens up a field of speculation.

Suppose, for example, that Tito's expulsion from the Cominform was brought about by a clique in Moscow which now is being uprooted. Does that mean the Tito-Moscow break might be healed. Might the Russian smile develop into passionate wooing?

Kremlin Convulsion
There have been indications of some sort of political convulsion in Moscow after Stalin's death. The struggle for leadership does not seem to have been resolved.

The convulsions in the satellite countries—the purge of Romania's Ana Pauker and Czechoslovakia's Rudolf Slansky, for example—were part of a general struggle for power in the Communist world. And so was the expulsion of Tito in 1948, for that matter.

Titoism, which in brief meant opposition to Stalin, was at the root of the satellite purges. But Stalin is gone now. The luster of his name is being gradually but unmistakably diminished in the Communist world. Gestures are being made to Mao Tse-tung's leadership in China. Might there be a gesture to Tito's independent leadership in Yugoslavia?

Many observers speculate that the revolt against Stalin began long before his death and before the Soviet Communist Party Congress last October. The present rules by which the USSR's party and government proceed were laid down last October, and that is when the coincidences began.



RYAN

Dates

Monday, June 22
International Dairy Congress convenes, The Hague.

Wednesday, June 24
Senate Democrats to give luncheon for former President Harry S. Truman, Washington.

Lutheran Youth Conference opens, Boston.

Friday, June 26
Truman addresses National Reserve Officers Association, Philadelphia.
World Methodist Convocation on Evangelism, Philadelphia.

Quotes

John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State: "The Western nations and the Soviet bloc will remain in basic conflict until the Communists are willing to let free peoples live by moral law without coercion."

Sen. John Sparkman (D-Ala.): in support of the Administration's \$5,318,000,000 foreign aid bill: "We will need mutual defense in Europe with or without the European Defense Community Pact."

Bureaucracy Trimming

The Soviet party has indicated it is giving government minis-

CARTOON FORUM



—BUT TO KEEP OUR POWDER DRY

FISHIN' CAN'T BE THAT GOOD!

A LICKING LONG OVERDUE

Rights Reserved. AP Newsfeatures